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Louis-Philippe, d'après des Documents Inédits. Par DENYS COCHIN, de l'Académie Française. (Paris: Hachette et Cie. 1918. Pp. 285. 7 fr. 50.)

THIS volume is not a biography of the Citizen King with a careful and consecutive account of his personal fortunes, acts, and policies; nor is it a history of the Monarchy of July, for the author has no notion of competing with Thureau-Dangin; neither does it rise to the dignity of an essay either in marshalling of facts or in literary form; nor yet is it a pleasant narrative of courtly trivialities after the manner of Imbert de Saint-Amand. The ten chapters are arranged in chronological order and afford a fair conspectus of the career, but only six of the chapters can be considered as narrative in character, while the other four are soliloquies on the Revolution, on the Restoration, on the causes of the downfall of the July Monarchy, and on the Revolution of 1848. A considerable number of documents of scattered dates and diverse provenance serve as a loose-jointed skeleton for the volume, but only a few of them are of much significance. Perhaps the best are the little group from the La Fayette papers at La Grange relative to the Spanish marriages, though mention might also be made of Louis Philippe's reports of an interview with Danton in which the latter is represented as avowing his responsibility for the Massacres of September, and of his relations to the treason of Dumouriez. Otherwise, the La Fayette *Mémoires* seem to be the favorite source, and the author divides his mild eulogies between the hero of two worlds and the hero of Jemappes. The best chapter is that in which the causes of the fall of the Monarchy of July are discussed; in turn, the combined legitimist and republican opposition, the handling of the Eastern Question, the refusal of electoral reform by Guizot, and the Spanish marriages are the subjects of more or less enlightening comment rather than of careful research or convincing analysis.

M. Cochin is a convinced monarchist who believes that monarchy under the constitution of 1791 might have worked had Louis XVI. shown more resolution, who glorifies the government under the Charter of 1814 whether under the restored Bourbons or under Louis Philippe, who abhors revolution, and who lets slip no slightest hint of approval of the present republic which, like the Revolution, he directly condemns for anti-clericalism. He nowhere reveals any evidence of having read a single volume of real historical character and worth, or any consciousness of the existence of the published historical sources for the epoch. He has read several volumes of memoirs, he has talked with intelligent and interesting people, and chance has placed in his hands some small packets of old letters; with such resources he has constructed the book. As might be anticipated from such circumstances, the author sees only personalities and has no conception whatsoever of the great forces, political, economic, and social, which have been irresistibly hurrying humanity forward during the last four generations.

Like the rest of us, M. Cochin finds Louis Philippe only very mildly interesting, and at best moderately intelligent and virtuous, a quite harmless and uninspiring king of commonplace. His highest eulogy (p. 261) declares of his hero: "Le dernier de la longue série de nos rois avait été le meilleur homme d'état de son règne; et pendant toute sa vie, mêlée à d'extraordinaires événements, s'était montré un parfait honnête homme, et un bon Français." With such amiable sentiments it would seem rude to take issue.

GEORGE MATTHEW DUTCHER.

France, England, and European Democracy, 1215-1915: a Historical Survey of the Principles underlying the Entente Cordiale.

By CHARLES CESTRE, Professeur à la Faculté des Lettres de Bordeaux. Translated from the French by Leslie M. Turner, Assistant Professor of French in the University of California. (New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1918. Pp. xx, 354. \$2.50.)

HERE is a war book of the better sort, the work of a man of intelligence and discrimination who has deliberately endeavored to see clearly and speak justly amid the clash of arms and the conflict of nations, who has labored to promote a better understanding between allies rather than embitter hate against the foe. It is not a book of the hour. The French original, *L'Angleterre et la Guerre*, appeared three years ago, the English translation a year ago; but it has lost no whit of readableness with the passage of the months; its suggestiveness is greater for peace than for war. The success of any league of nations must depend upon the development of mutual understanding and the acceptance of common standards, and every such exposition of the common characteristics and ideals of allied nations may be considered a stone laid in the foundation of the desired structure of national brotherhood.

This volume is the work not of an historian or a political scientist but of a distinguished French professor of English literature to whom the history of the ideals of liberty in English politics, life, and literature has appealed as a subject of keen and intimate interest for the history of French political development and for the cementing of the Anglo-French alliance against autocracy, against the theory and practice of the absolute state. The volume does not consist in a consecutive narrative or exposition but rather in a group of eleven essays or lectures. The introductory chapter answers Why England is Our [France's] Ally? The second to the fifth chapters inclusive furnish a survey of English foreign policy with special reference to the occasions through the centuries when England and France have co-operated in the achievement of noble purposes. The remaining chapters discuss England the Mother of Liberty; English Individualism and German State-ism; Imperialism and Empire; the Modern English Spirit as exemplified in the Customs of the Country; the Modern English Spirit as exemplified